

AD A131 791

SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR
(THE OFFICIAL NEWSP... (U) JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 1983

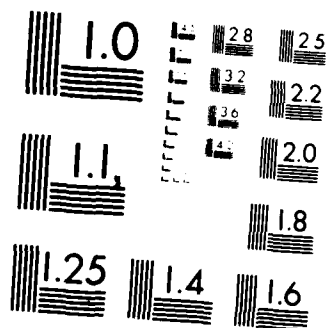
1/1

UNCLASSIFIED

F/G 5/2

NL

END
DATE
FILMED
9-83
DTIC



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

ADA131791

②



КРАСНАЯ ЗВЕЗДА

**SOVIET NEWS
AND
PROPAGANDA
ANALYSIS**

DTC FILE COPY

VOL. 3, NO. 5, 1983

DTC
NOTE
1983
D
E

has been approved
for publication and sale; its
distribution is unlimited.

83 08 2 . 063

SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

**BASED ON
RED STAR**
(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)

FOR THE PERIOD 1-31 MAY 1983

Accession For	
NTIC - GDAI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PRC - I	<input type="checkbox"/>
U.S. - I	<input type="checkbox"/>
JCS - I	<input type="checkbox"/>
PRC - I	<input type="checkbox"/>
Available for	
Dist	Special
A	

DISCLAIMER

This document is a research paper prepared for the Special Operations Division, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. As such, the views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the research staff and do not necessarily represent the views, policies or the official position either expressed or implied, of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the Department of Defense.

DISTRIBUTION

This document is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. Additional copies of this report may be obtained from:

Defense Technical Information Center
Cameron Station
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

COMMUNICATION

Comments or recommendations regarding this report should be directed to the Special Operations Division, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (J-3) Washington, D.C. 20301; or by calling (202) 697-3455; (Autovon: 227-3455).

Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-30 May 1983

Executive Summary

As in the past, in May 1983, the editors of Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated over 27 percent of the total print space to international events and foreign news. Of this amount, almost 30 percent was allotted to political/military activities of the United States. In the past four years, the average amount of print space allocated to Washington was 29 percent of total foreign coverage.

Also, during the past four years, Soviet propagandists and commentators have been altogether consistent in their tough and uncompromising tone of their rhetoric about the policies and actions of the government of the United States. With unrelenting persistence, the Soviet propaganda machine has stressed those topics that reflected the overall aggressive and provocative nature of Reagan's foreign policy, and military actions/plans of the Pentagon. Repeatedly, Soviet commentators and news media have focused on those emotional (and tense) topics dealing with nuclear war. Some examples of Soviet media headlines for May are:

- Western Europe is a nuclear hostage to Reagan's aggressive policies.
- Strategy of space madness. The Pentagon increases the potential for space war.
- The Pentagon plans for the deployment of new nuclear cruise missiles - -a provocative weapons system.
- Strategy of peace versus war - the USSR completely supports nuclear disarmament.
- U.S.-NATO is expanding its sphere of influence world-wide.
- Nicaragua -- U.S. aggression is escalated.

Russian commentators frequently combine U.S.-NATO actions as a single topic -- one enemy. In May, the leading Soviet military newspaper published a series of articles under the headline "NATO is expanding its geography." The primary focus of this propaganda campaign highlighted the following topics:

- NATO expands its military capabilities so it can react to (U.S. created) crisis situations in different parts of the world.
- NATO military exercises in the Caribbean indicate that NATO will support U.S. interests in Central America.

- Non-NATO countries like JAPAN are becoming more involved in NATO affairs and activities.
- NATO's borders have been expanded to include the Middle East, Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia.

In a series of feature articles, the Soviet Union continued its intensive propaganda on political/military events and actions in Central America. The deep concern of the Kremlin with U.S. actions in Central America and the situation in Nicaragua was apparent from the increased media coverage allocated to this topic. Over 32 percent of Red Star's space about "United States Imperialism" concerned Central America - primarily Nicaragua. Moscow's rapid, aggressive and daily coverage of events in Nicaragua manifests the vital importance of this subject to the USSR. Also, the primary focus of Soviet media coverage of Central America shifted (in April and May) from El Salvador to Nicaragua. The serious concern of the Soviet Union about the military situation in Nicaragua is evident from the tone and focus of Soviet commentary. The Soviet press emphasized that:

- Reagan is ignoring the lessons of the past (Vietnam).
- Intervention continues. New aggression is initiated by the United States against Nicaragua.
- Nicaraguan Army successfully defeats U.S.-supported counterrevolutionary bands in Nicaragua.
- CIA continues to train Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries in Panama and other countries of Central America.
- Reagan is going to instigate a war between Honduras and Nicaragua.

Again in May, the Soviet Union continued its intensive propaganda campaign on arms control and disarmament issues. The Kremlin continued to portray Reagan as hard-nosed, stubborn and determined to alter the strategic balance through arms control proposals that favor only America. As in preceding months, Soviet commentators sought to:

- Portray the United States as determined to achieve military superiority (over the USSR) and world hegemony.
- Depict the USSR as realistic and principled in its approach to universal disarmament.
- Show that Reagan's zero option and other suggestions are neither reasonable nor fair to the USSR.
- Publicize that the Kremlin is prepared to agree to any fair and just arms limitation agreement and will continue to work for nuclear disarmament.

Once more, the communist military press underscored and headlined that the Pentagon is "creating a dangerous monster in its race to wage star wars." The propagandists in the Kremlin repeatedly noted that:

- The Pentagon views space as a legitimate theater of military operations.
- The United States will launch 432 military satellites from the space shuttle.
- Keagan plans to deploy antimissile systems in space.

One gross and farfetched example of Soviet misinformation was an article in Red Star that asserted:

"Israel and South Africa are working to develop new types of mass-destruction weapons in order to destroy inferior races. Both Israeli and South African scientists are working in twenty underground laboratories in Pretoria on chemical and biological weapons and substances. One project is a biological weapon which will effect (harm) only blacks, arabs and non-whites."

During the past ten months, Soviet commentators fully exploited events dealing with the Israeli invasion and the occupation of Lebanon. In May 1983, the Soviet propaganda machine severely criticized the Israeli-Lebanese Peace Treaty, and also continued to underscore that the Israeli Army is preparing to attack Syria.

The Soviet military press repeatedly headlined:

- Tension continues to build in Lebanon.
- Israel has escalated clashes with Syrians.
- Israel is preparing to attack Syria.
- World public opinion criticizes the Israeli-Lebanese Peace Treaty -- a result of U.S.-Israeli pressure.

In May, a series of feature articles in the leading Soviet military newspaper criticized the work of the Soviet army political/propaganda cadre, and the performance of Komsomol organizations in the armed forces. The Moscow commentators strongly reprimanded Komsomol members for neglecting their work within the organization. Other feature articles provided detailed guidance in regard to the duties and performance of propaganda officers -- they were urged to "get organized and do their home work."

The major thrust of Red Star feature articles critical of Soviet military topics underscored:

- Military training must improve.
- Master sergeant should be fired.
- Sergeant slanders his commanding officer.
- Housing is a problem.
- Officers should be innovative.
- Experts should share their knowledge.
- Radio silence -- one never knows when the West is listening.
- Tactical training demands precision.
- Training officers must keep current.
- Officers must be strict and demanding.
- Indifference is abominable.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1 - 31 May 1983	E-1
INTRODUCTION	1
PART I. SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS	1
United States	2
U.S. Military/Political Hegemony	6
The Arms Race and Arms Limitation.....	11
Foreign Military Assistance and Mutual Security.....	15
Other Themes.....	17
Israel, Lebanon and Syria	18
Nicaragua	21
Afghanistan	22
Japan	23
Selected Other Countries	23
Official Visits and Protocol	25
PART II. COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS	29
General	29
Soviet Military Topics	30
APPENDIX A	
A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons	A-1

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Table 1 - Foreign Governments that Received Significant Coverage	2
Table 2 - Critical Coverage of Foreign Governments	5
Table 3 - Major Soviet Propaganda Themes Related to the United States	5
Table 4 - Country/Area of United States Military Hegemony	6
Table 5 - Country/Area Given United States Military Assistance	15
Table 6 - Coverage of Soviet Union--Major Subjects for 14 Months	29
Table 7 - Coverage of Soviet Union--Military Subjects	30

INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for four years -- June 1979 through May 1983. During this period, almost 50,000 feature stories and news items were analyzed. However, the main purpose of this edition is to provide the reader with an overview of Soviet rhetoric, propaganda themes and topics directed to Russian military forces during May 1983.

This report contains a summary of propaganda themes from the Russian language newspaper Red Star (Krasnaya Zvezda). With a circulation of several million copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Ministry of Defense. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In May 1983, slightly over 27 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. This amount of foreign coverage is about the same as the previous month (April 1983). As a daily newspaper, Red Star is generally limited to a total of four pages per issue. In addition, the amount of space allocated to events and subjects about foreign affairs is usually limited to 30 percent of the total space in the newspaper.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in May 1983 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.) The data in the table also reflect Red Star's international coverage for April 1983 and the average amount of print space (CM²) for the selected countries since June 1979.

Table 1

Rank	Govern't/Int. Org.	May 1983	Apr 1983	June 79 thru Mar 83
1	United States	30.84%	35.27%	28.75%
2	East Germany.....	9.13%	8.06%	2.50%
3	Nicaragua.....	5.33%	3.76%	.88%
4	Israel	5.04%	3.18%	3.63%
5	Czechoslovakia	3.42%	.94%	1.71%
6	Warsaw Bloc.....	3.11%	3.11%	2.66%
7	Angola	3.11%	.43%	.44%
8	Lebanon.....	2.82%	.95%	2.01%
9	Kampuchea	2.28%	.18%	.84%
10	Afghanistan	1.91%	5.42%	3.78%
11	NATO	1.84%	2.11%	.92%
12	Sweden.....	1.79%	.07%	.20%
13	Poland.....	1.75%	1.92%	.16%
14	Japan	1.67%	3.32%	.16%
15	West Germany.....	1.60%	.45%	2.55%

UNITED STATES

During May 1983, almost 31 percent of Red Star's total space devoted to international events and/or foreign affairs concerned (or was related to) activities of the United States government. In the past, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States was approximately 29 percent of the total coverage (in Red Star) for foreign news, (see Table 1).

For over four years, Soviet commentators have been consistent and determined in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the actions and policies of the U.S. Government. With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda media have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States Government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony) and fostering a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race. With the increased coverage of the United States, Soviet media content reflected a very tough posture.

Again in May 1983, the Soviet "propaganda machine" repeatedly stressed those topics that reflected the overall "aggressive and provocative nature" of Reagan's foreign policy and military plans. Soviet news media and propaganda organs dogmatically and repeatedly focused on topics that stressed U.S. policy for nuclear war, and deployment of advanced, high-technology weapons. Some examples of Soviet media headlines are:

- Western Europe is a nuclear hostage of Reagan's aggressive policies.
- Strategy of "space madness!" The Pentagon increases the potential for space war.

- U.S. plans for the deployment of new cruise missiles - a provocative weapons system.
- Reagan is accelerating nuclear weapons programs in order to obtain military supremacy over the USSR.
- The Pentagon continues to develop new chemical weapons.
- Strategy of peace versus war - the USSR completely supports nuclear disarmament.
- Web of U.S. military bases in the Pacific.
- Nicaragua - escalation of U.S. aggression.
- U.S. - NATO is expanding its sphere of influence world-wide.
- The Pentagon plans to deploy neutron weapons to South Korea.
- Economic imperialism - U.S. hegemony is based on capitalistic interests, such as oil.
- The CIA is preparing Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries for new aggression.
- Reagan increases anti-Cuban activities including psychological warfare.

Reagan's Nuclear Hostages

In a series of feature articles about U.S. military bases all over the world, Soviet propagandists emphasized that these bases make the host countries hostages to the Pentagon's nuclear policy. In tough articles, the Russian propaganda machine stressed the following topics:

- In Western Europe the Pentagon has over 700 medium-range nuclear weapons, and 600 tactical nuclear weapons (including artillery).
- As part of its limited nuclear war strategy, the Pentagon will deploy 108 Pershing II and 464 cruise missiles to Europe.
- The Pentagon has nuclear and other military bases in Great Britain, Iceland, Norway, Spain and Italy.
- The sixty U.S. military bases in Turkey include an extensive network of "spy posts" near the Soviet border.

In addition, Soviet rhetoric emphasized (again) that if the U.S. attacks the USSR, the Russian military will respond by attacking both Europe and the continental United States.

Web of Military Bases in the Pacific

A major Soviet propaganda objective is to portray U.S. military bases in foreign territories as a direct threat to the security of the USSR. According to Moscow, the Pentagon's war strategy is to surround and isolate the Soviet Union. In regard to Asia and the Pacific Ocean area, Red Star highlighted that:

- The Pacific Ocean is viewed (by the Pentagon) as a U.S.-Soviet battleground.
- Over 50,000 U.S. military personnel are deployed to 120 bases in Japan.
- The Pentagon has deployed nuclear weapons for F-16s in Japan (and Korea), and for the ships of the 7th Fleet.
- The U.S. is increasing its number of nuclear weapons in South Korea, and will even introduce neutron bombs.

As mentioned before, the Red Star's news items and feature stories are carefully selected and orchestrated to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist party and government; consequently, they reflect negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For over four years, the United States has received an average of 57 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments - in May it was nearly 64 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other foreign countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

Table 2

CRITICAL COVERAGE OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Country	May 1983	April 1983	June 79 - Mar 83
1. United States.....	63.96%	73.55%	56.95%
2. Israel.....	11.49%	6.56%	7.74%
3. West Germany.....	3.26%	.32%	3.08%
4. South Africa.....	3.08%	2.25%	2.38%
5. Sweden.....	2.85%	-----	.13%
6. Japan.....	2.08%	5.77%	3.72%
7. United Kingdom.....	1.88%	2.68%	3.89%
8. NATO.....	1.85%	1.07%	1.98%
9. South Korea.....	1.72%	-----	.75%

Soviet propaganda about the United States continued to underscore three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony -- a threat to peace; (2) arms production and development of military technology - the arms race, and (3) U.S. foreign military assistance and mutual security programs -- a threat to the world. The propaganda tone and amount of space allocated to these three primary Soviet propaganda themes have remained uncompromisingly high and remarkably consistent for over three years.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in Table 3 (percent is total of United States coverage).

Table 3

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1983										1982				
	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	
US Military/ Political Hegemony	46%	62%	76%	58%	42%	43%	40%	61%	50%	43%	42%	39%	20%	37%	
US Military Budget-Arms Race	32%	23%	12%	24%	29%	41%	30%	23%	24%	37%	29%	30%	47%	40%	
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	14%	07%	10%	15%	20%	08%	17%	14%	22%	15%	24%	23%	31%	18%	
All Other	08%	08%	02%	03%	09%	08%	13%	02%	04%	05%	05%	08%	02%	05%	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

As in the past, the editors of Red Star and Soviet commentators use every opportunity to exploit events and/or media issues in the international press in their effort to portray the United States as an aggressive, militaristic nation seeking world domination. This is the major focus and objective of Soviet domestic and international propaganda.

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

As in previous months, the Soviet propaganda machine exploited the theme of American military, political and economic hegemony (the Soviet code word for Yankee Imperialism). In May, 46 percent of Soviet propaganda and rhetoric about Washington emphasized this theme (see Table 3).

The statistical data contained in Table 4 reflect geographical and country emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme - U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation - during a nine-month period. (Percent equals total coverage for this propaganda theme.)

Table 4

Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony	1983			1982					
	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep
1. World Wide	36%	25%	35%	41%	10%	24%	18%	51%	38%
2. Central America/Caribbean ..	32%	24%	15%	08%	13%	04%	08%	00%	02%
3. Asia/Pacific	14%	23%	10%	08%	20%	08%	26%	09%	31%
4. Europe	11%	22%	34%	18%	29%	34%	31%	17%	18%
5. Indian Ocean and Middle East	01%	05%	05%	25%	28%	30%	17%	06%	11%
6. Africa.....	06%	01%	01%	00%	00%	00%	00%	17%	00%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The major focus, scope and tone of Red Star articles about hegemony emphasized the following topics.

NATO Expands its Sphere of Influence

Frequently Russian commentators combine US-NATO actions as a single topic - a single enemy. In May, the Soviet print media published a series of articles under the headline that "NATO is expanding its geography." The major focus of Soviet propaganda highlighted the following topics:

- NATO expands its military capabilities so it can react to crisis situations in different parts of the world.

- During the Iranian crisis NATO sent ships into the region to insure the flow of oil to the West.
- During the Falklands crisis NATO supported Britian's military adventure.
- NATO maneuvers in the Caribbean indicate that NATO will support U.S. interests in Central America.
- Non-NATO countries like Japan are becoming more involved in NATO affairs and activities.
- NATO's borders have expanded to include the Middle East, Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia.

In the above mentioned series of articles, Soviet commentators highlighted the topic that the primary purpose of U.S.-NATO military exercises is to intimidate various governments all over the world. In the words of one Soviet author, "The purpose of these maneuvers is not only to train NATO forces, but to:

- (1) Demonstrate military power and intimidate enemies.
- (2) Unify and consolidate the NATO alliance with other U.S. allies not officially in NATO (RIMPAC-82).
- (3) Show the world the military power of U.S. and NATO.
- (4) Strengthen the U.S. military network worldwide.
- (5) Suppress anti-war movements by detracting attention from those movements."

Reagan Continues Undeclared War in Nicaragua

In May 1983, Soviet propagandists continued to exploit political and military events and actions in Central America. Soviet concern with U.S. actions in Central America and the situation in Nicaragua is apparent from the increased media coverage allocated to this topic. Over 32 percent of Red Star's space about U.S. imperialism concerned Central America and primarily Nicaragua (see Table 4). The Soviet press emphasized that:

- Reagan is ignoring lessons of the past (Vietnam).
- The Pentagon is using Panama as a base for missions in El Salvador and Nicaragua.

- The CIA has established military bases in Costa Rica and Honduras to train Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.
- The Nicaraguan Army defeats The Somosa Bands supported by the United States.

The following abstracts of Red Star articles indicate the scope, tone and intensity of Soviet propaganda concerning U.S. hegemony in Nicaragua:

"The CIA continues to train Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Large training bases have been established in Honduras and Costa Rica. Washington supplies weapons and training to counterrevolutionaries."

"The CIA is preparing Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries for new aggression in Nicaragua. Military bases in Costa Rica and Honduras have been established by the CIA."

"Intervention Continues! New aggression is initiated by U.S. against Nicaragua. On April 30, a large Somosa band invaded the Province of Nueva Segovia from Honduras."

"Honduras Army units have helped the counterrevolutionaries. The Nicaraguan Army is fighting courageously. The U.S. is behind this aggression. The CIA arms and trains Somosa bands. The U.S. is organizing more aggression."

"The Nicaraguan Army successfully defeats U.S.-supported counterrevolutionary bands in Nicaragua. Every major attack has been repelled by the Nicaraguan Army. The U.S. is aiding and arming counterrevolutionaries based in Honduras."

"The Nicaraguan Army continues to fight Somosa bands originating from Honduras. Reagan is supporting counterrevolutionary bands with weapons and training bases."

"Somosa bands continue their attacks in Nicaragua with CIA support. These bands are based in Honduras and continue to conduct raids in Nicaragua. The U.S. continues to arm and train Somosa bands."

"A large counterrevolutionary group attacked La Asuena in Southern Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Army defeated over 120 bandits that invaded Nicaragua from Costa Rica. The CIA and Pentagon have aided, armed and trained these bandits and Somosa bands."

A series of Red Star articles was highlighted by the headline "NICARAGUA-ESCALATION OF AGGRESSION!" These articles emphasized the following topics:

- Reagan is going to cause a war between Honduras and Nicaragua.
- The Nicaraguan government protests to Honduras regarding U.S. assistance to Somosa bands (located in Honduras).
- The U.S. is the cause of aggression and tension in Latin America.
- The assignment of Richard Stone as special ambassador to Central America means greater U.S. intervention. Stone has an odious reputation for helping the Guatemalan government. He fabricated so-called improvement in human rights to justify an increase of military aid to Guatemala.
- Regan wants to undermine the government of Nicaragua.
- El Salvadoran soldiers and officers are being trained at U.S. military bases in Panama and Ft. Benning, Ga.
- The U.S. is escalating its involvement in the war in Central America.

United States is a Threat to Peace in Asia

A new propaganda topic (in May 1983) exploited by the editors of Red Star was that the Pentagon is planning to deploy neutron bombs to South Korea. Moscow's coverage of U.S. military activities in Asia emphasized the following topics:

- The U.S. is attempting to strengthen ties between ANZUS, NATO and ASEAN.
- The Pentagon intends to "tie in" its military bases in the Pacific Ocean with those in the Indian Ocean.
- Reagan is increasing U.S. military forces in the Pacific because the Pentagon wants: (1) military supremacy over the USSR; (2) to be able to fight (simultaneously) in more than one region, and (3) easy access to world sea lanes.
- The Korean people condemn U.S. imperialism in Asia. The U.S. plans to deploy neutron weapons in South Korea, which already has nuclear weapons; this is a serious threat to the peace of Asia.
- The Pentagon wants more control of U.S. military bases in the Philippines. The U.S. has a large network of military bases in the Philippines and is not willing to give them up or modify its 1947 treaty.

- Large scale para-military exercises are being conducted in South Korea. U.S. military forces, Seoul police, Korean Army and civilian reserve forces participated in these provocative exercises.
- The Pentagon continues its military build-up in Micronesia. The local population resents the U.S. military presence and wants to live in peace. The United Nations side with Micronesia, but Washington refuses to budge.

Additional abstracts and headlines from the May issues of the Soviet military newspaper Red Star, pertaining to the propaganda theme of U.S. hegemony (imperialism) are presented below:

"Theft and its cover-up. Washington constantly uses false pretexts to justify its military presence in foreign countries. The Soviet or communist threat is usually stated as the reason for U.S. interference. But the real motive is capitalism and obtaining oil. Oil is found in many regions where the Pentagon has established military bases. The entire U.S. Middle East policy is based on protecting its supply of oil. The oil business is huge and profitable for U.S. industry."

"The U.S. continues to build up its military forces worldwide. Defense industries and oil companies continue to make huge profits."

"The Battle for independence of Africa continues. The date of May 25th was the 20th anniversary of the Organization of African Unity. This organization is threatened by U.S. imperialism in Africa. The U.S. opposes the Organization of African Unity, and helps South Africa continue its policy of hegemony and racism."

"Washington pressures the Netherlands to permit the Pentagon to deploy advanced nuclear weapons there; the Dutch government prefers to be neutral."

"The U.S. government continues to protect former Nazis who worked for U.S. intelligence after World War II."

"Reagan insists that the U.S. continue its psychological warfare campaign against Cuba."

"Reagan conducts vicious propaganda attacks against the Soviet Union and Cuba. He claims they are the cause of tension in Central America."

"Greek and U.S. relations have become strained. The government in Athens protests the violation of Greek air space by U.S. and Turkish aircraft during exercise - Distant Drummer - 83. U.S. provocation was aimed at pressuring Greece to be more amicable at future U.S. - Greek talks."

"U.S. Army General Schweitzer claims there is a world communist plot against the West. He says Washington must prepare for nuclear war against the USSR."

"VOA continues to broadcast lies about the situation in Afghanistan. There have been no recent significant battles in Afghanistan as claimed by VOA and U.S. media."

"The CIA and other intelligence agencies have sharply increased their propaganda and agitation operations in Poland."

"The U.S. and allies are slandering the socialist bloc countries and making unreasonable demands at the Madrid Conference. The Soviet Union has made its position clear; the U.S. and NATO should get down to serious business."

"The U.S. is a threat to the world. The Pentagon increases its military activities in Europe, Central America and Pakistan and the U.S. deploys electronic espionage equipment in Pakistan."

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In May 1983, Soviet rhetoric and propaganda about the arms race and arms limitation increased as compared with the previous month. Communist media coverage that was allocated to this propaganda theme was 32 percent of the total coverage of foreign affairs (see Table 3). Over 83 percent of the press coverage concerned the topic of arms control and reduction of weapons systems.

The Kremlin continued to portray Reagan as hard-nosed, critical and determined to alter the strategic balance through arms control proposals that favor only America. In long feature articles, a series of the editor's of Red Star continued to emphasize that:

- The Soviet Union has a principled and realistic approach to disarmament.
- The Kremlin has made many constructive suggestions about disarmament to include: (1) a moratorium on medium-range nuclear missiles and (2) a limit of 162 medium-range nuclear missiles for each side (in Europe).

- Reagan's zero option and other suggestions are neither reasonable nor fair to the USSR.
- Washington is delaying progress at the Geneva Talks.
- The USSR is prepared to agree to any fair and just arms limitation agreement and will continue to work for nuclear disarmament.

Strategy of "Space Madness".

Again in May 1983, the Communist military press underscored that the Pentagon is "creating a dangerous monster in its race to wage star wars." The propagandists in the Kremlin underscored the following topics:

- The Pentagon views space as a theater of military operations.
- The U.S. will launch 432 military satellites from the space shuttle.
- The Pentagon is working on a space system to integrate and coordinate the TRIAD system. The program SITT (integration of the TRIAD system programs) will coordinate three space communication systems ALPHA, LODE, and TALON GOLD.
- The Pentagon is testing energy cannon - they fire from high energy particles.
- Reagan plans to deploy an anti-missile system in space.
- U.S. scientists write to Yuri Andropov - they protest military build-up in space and support disarmament.
- USSR totally abhors the military build-up in space.
- The Pentagon is developing space weapons. The U.S. plans to deploy laser weapons and satellites that can carry nuclear missiles in space.

Selected headlines and abstracts from the May issues of Red Star, pertaining to the Pentagon's budget, weapons development and the Soviet view on disarmament and arms control are presented below.

On missiles, new weapons and the arms race.

- Reagan goes forward with plans for the MX missiles. The U.S. Congress votes to spend \$500 million on the MX system; this is due to Reagan's insistence on deploying the MX.
- The Pentagon decides to deploy SRAM missile systems in the Northwest Pacific (USA).

- The U.S. continues to develop plans to deploy new cruise missiles.
- The Pentagon will deploy 30,000 cruise missiles on land, ships, airplanes and submarines. There are 11 different kinds of cruise missiles being developed.
- The USAF is modifying B-52s to carry and deploy 20 cruise missiles.
- The Reagan administration applies pressure (on Congress) to support the nuclear build-up; Reagan insists on a first strike capability.
- The new nuclear aircraft carrier, Carl Vinson, is assigned to the Navy's Seventh Fleet in the Pacific.
- The new U.S. Navy missile ship, Ticonderoga, is designed to protect aircraft carriers. These new ships are very fast with a speed of over 30 knots and a crew of 341 men. They can protect the aircraft carrier task force from attacks of surface ships, aircraft and submarines.
- The U.S. Senate approves \$625 million for the MX missile system. The White House forced congress to approve the MX.
- The Pentagon continues to develop and stockpile chemical weapons. The Pentagon will spend \$43.1 million on the production of binary chemical weapons and \$66.5 million on "Bigete Bombs."
- Reagan is accelerating nuclear weapons programs in order to obtain military supremacy over the USSR. The MX program is being accelerated. The U.S. is not serious about disarmament.
- The U.S. Air Force Special Research Center at Norton Air Force Base, California starts research on the developing of new nuclear weapons programs.
- Camouflage on the battlefield. To the U.S. and NATO, camouflage means everything from disguising troops and equipment to the falsification of data presented by the media. The U.S. is developing paint which weakens infrared luminosity of aircraft.
- The U.S. and NATO develop new camouflage and smoke screen method to hide tanks and armored vehicles.
- Defense Secretary Weinberger reprimands Pentagon officials for talking to the press. All contacts with reporters will be restricted. The U.S. military build-up is too obvious.

On the Geneva Talks and Disarmament.

- Strategy of peace versus strategy of war. The U.S. and NATO accelerate the arms race while the USSR is pushing for peace and disarmament. The U.S. has launched a tremendous arms program, including a military build-up in space, chemical weapons, and Pershing II missiles in Europe.
- Peace movements. People in the U.S. and Europe want nuclear disarmament.
- While the Reagan administration and NATO accelerate the arms race, the USSR is pushing hard for peace at Geneva.
- The Soviet Union continues to have a constructive approach towards disarmament. Andropov's latest suggestions (toward disarmament) has met with worldwide approval. It is up to Reagan to take steps to support nuclear disarmament and change its militaristic policies.
- Announcement of the Soviet Government. Reagan continues his plan to: (1) increase the number of nuclear weapons, (2) deploy Pershing II missiles in Europe and (3) obstruct nuclear disarmament talks. The USSR will have to take steps to strengthen its own capabilities. The USSR maintains its constructive position in support of nuclear disarmament. Both countries have a duty to end nuclear arms race and a threat to war.
- The USSR completely supports nuclear disarmament. The Soviet Union has made numerous constructive suggestions, fair to both sides. But the U.S. insists on delaying progress at nuclear disarmament talks in Geneva.
- The USSR wants peace; The U.S. must take responsible steps towards disarmament. The Reagan zero option is unfair to USSR since it does not count French missiles. U.S. continues to "play games."
- Russian World War II veterans support Soviet disarmament policies. They criticize the U.S. military build-up.
- The U.S. House of Representatives supports the reduction of U.S. military forces and disarmament.
- The Soviet Union has a principled and realistic approach to disarmament. The U.S. is delaying progress at the Geneva talks. The Pentagon plans to accelerate the arms race by building anti-missile systems in space.

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

In May 1983, Soviet propagandists increased their emphasis on United States Military assistance and mutual security subjects and programs by approximately seven percent (see Table 3). The geographical/country emphasis given to this topic by Moscow for the period October 1982 through May 1983 is reflected in the data contained in Table 5, below.

Table 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	May 1983*	Apr 1983*	Mar 1983*	Feb 1983*	Jan 1983*	Dec 1982*	Nov 1982*	Oct 1982*
1. Asia/Pacific	43%	57%	46%	41%	20%	25%	57%	70%
2. Latin America	08%	05%	28%	23%	13%	05%	17%	01%
3. Middle East	20%	24%	04%	17%	28%	45%	12%	11%
4. Europe/NATO	29%	08%	11%	14%	29%	25%	14%	18%
5. Africa.....	00%	06%	11%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%
6. China	00%	00%	00%	05%	00%	00%	00%	00%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(*Percent is total coverage of space for theme.)

The major emphasis and focus given by the Kremlin to American mutual security and military foreign assistance programs are usually based on selected U.S. foreign policy issues and/or international events. In May, Russian propaganda highlighted the following:

- Japan will play a major role in U.S. nuclear strategy.
- Reagan terminates embargo for delivery of 75 F-16s to Israel.
- The Pentagon increases military exports to Japan and countries in Southeast Asia.
- The United States continues to expand its military assistance to Pakistan.
- Washington wants to build military bases and supply weapons to Nepal.
- The U.S. and Japanese military ties grow stronger - over 120 American military bases are now located in Japan.

Selected abstracts of articles and headlines from Red Star that reflect the overall tone and focus of Soviet propaganda pertaining to U.S. military assistance and mutual security topics are presented below:

"The Japanese Air Force plans to participate in joint exercises with USAF F-16s in South Korea."

"Japanese bombers and USAF B-52s will participate in joint training. The U.S. and Japan will conduct joint radar exercises."

"The U.S. Navy insists that Japan build additional facilities for Navy air elements."

"The Pentagon will sell Japan \$26 million worth of Harpoon missiles."

"The U.S. is increasing military aid to Japan. President Reagan meets with Japanese Prime Minister at the White House. The U.S. urges Japan to get closer to NATO."

"U.S. military personnel arrive in Comizo, Sicily to prepare to operate nuclear weapons."

"The Pentagon turns Pakistan into a giant military base. An even more ominous sign is that Pakistan troops are concentrated near the Indian border."

"Greek-NATO relations are not improving, and won't improve until U.S.-NATO stops pressuring the Greek government."

"U.S.-NATO pressure causes Norway to agree to build nine new LORAN-S radar-navigational stations. These new facilities will help U.S. nuclear submarines. These stations will violate international treaties."

"The U.S. and NATO expand military facilities in Northern Europe."

"The Pentagon plans to sell \$800 million worth of weapons to Taiwan."

"Washington promises to send more military aid to Israel. U.S. position in the Middle East is highly unpopular. Reagan's statements about peace in the Mideast cannot be taken seriously. The U.S. has marines in Lebanon and has the South Fleet nearby."

"The Pentagon is considering replacing U.S. troops in West Germany with German Bundeswehr troops so American units

could reinforce Rapid Deployment Forces. The U.S. wants 80,000 reserves from the German army for this purpose."

"The U.S. and Britian finalize plans for the deployment of nuclear missiles to Britain. The people strongly oppose the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons to Britain."

"The Indian government has denied claims by the U.S. that India intends to purchase a large amount of U.S. weapons. India has made no committment to buy arms, as the U.S. State Department claims."

"The U.S. military training center in Panama is used to train Latin American military personnel to fight liberation movements. Somosa supporters are being trained to overthrow the Nicaraguan government. The number of trainees has grown from 700 in 1980 to 2,400 in 1983."

OTHER THEMES

Generally, the Soviet press tends to report only those non-military events and activities about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are inflammatory in tone toward the U.S. government and its institutions. During the past 17 months, an average of seven percent of the space in Red Star about the U.S. was allocated to "other themes"; in May, it was eight percent.

The following abstracts reflect the major thrust of Soviet propaganda on subjects other than military topics:

Economics.

- Capitalism is sick and dying. May 1 signifies the triumph of socialism over capitalism. It is well-known that workers in the U.S. are oppressed. In 1886, the May Day demonstration in Chicago was sharply oppressed - many people were killed or injured by the police.
- Only the rich are free in the U.S. Unemployment has reached record levels, the economy is in desperate condition. Over 32 million Americans are very poor. Reagan is spending millions on arms instead of social programs. The economy is in bad shape.
- An astronomical sum. The Reagan administration estimates that the U.S. government debt is currently over one trillion 389 billion dollars.

Public Health and the Environment.

- Radioactive waste. Since 1970 the Pentagon has dumped 90,000 containers of radioactive waste in various oceans.
- The U.S. public opposes the Pentagon's plan to sink old atomic submarines in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Accidents and Disasters.

- The U.S. Navy aircraft carrier, Enterprise, was grounded on a sand bank in San Francisco Bay. Over 80 boats were used to tow the ship into deeper water.
- A U.S. Navy A-4 aircraft crashed in the Pacific Ocean, near Hawaii.
- A U.S. Air Force F-16 crashed - the pilot was killed.
- Over twenty people die in violent storms in Texas.
- Several Japanese civilians were killed or injured by the explosion of an E-2B aircraft on a USAF base (Atsugi) in Japan. The U.S. military command refused to allow the Japanese police to enter the military base to investigate the accident.
- A Canadian Starfighter crashed during an air show at a USAF base near Frankfurt in West Germany. Luckily it did not crash into the grandstand. Air crashes of military aircraft are common in West Europe; they will increase as the U.S. and NATO increase the number of forces and weapons in Europe.

ISRAEL, LEBANON AND SYRIA

During the past ten months, Soviet commentators fully exploited events dealing with the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanon. In May 1983, the Soviet propaganda machine severely criticized the Israeli-Lebanese Peace Treaty, and continued to underscore that the Israeli Army is preparing to attack Syria. An analysis of the amount of space in Red Star (during May) devoted to Israel, by general topic revealed the following:

<u>General Topic</u>	<u>Amount of Space* (CM²)</u> <u>May 1983</u>
1. Israeli Aggression and Preparations to Attack Syria.....	52 percent
2. Israeli-Lebanese Peace Treaty.....	27 percent
3. U.S. Political and Military Assistance to Israel.....	17 percent
4. Other.....	04 percent
	100 percent

*Represents percent of space (CM²) in Red Star for Israel/Lebanon as theme and/or other country.

Abstracts and/or headlines of Russian propaganda articles indicating the overall focus and tone of Soviet propaganda strategy pertaining to Israel and the political/military problems in the Middle East are listed below:

Israeli Preparations for War.

- More tanks and armored vehicles move to Syrian front. The Israeli Army is reinforcing its troops in Lebanon; they are also conducting extensive military exercises near Syria. Mine fields have been placed in many areas near Syrian units.
- Israeli units shell Syrian units in Lebanon in the regions of Kamed-Il-Los and Zhub-Jenin. The Israelis are reinforcing all military units in Lebanon, and plan an aggressive war against Syria.
- Plans to attack Syria next. The situation in Lebanon is still tense. Israel's conditions for peace will turn Lebanon into a vassal of Israel. Israel wants its troops to remain in Lebanon. Israel, with U.S. support, is increasing the strength of its military forces in Lebanon.
- Israel plans new military adventures. Israel is increasing its military forces in Lebanon; thousands of men and over 350 tanks are being concentrated in the Bekaa Valley.
- Israel plans to attack Syria. Tension continues to build in Lebanon. Israel continues to reinforce its military forces near the Syrian positions.
- Israel has escalated clashes with the Syrians. Israel is building up its military forces in Lebanon, especially near Syrian positions. Tension in the region is increasing. The Israeli army shells Syrian positions daily. The Soviet Union supports peace and wants Israel to withdraw; wants justice for the Palestinian people.

- Israel is preparing to attack Syria. Israel is reinforcing its military positions in Bekaa close to Syrian positions. Israel is constructing military air fields near Sidon and conducting military exercises in Ain-Ata.
- Dangerous tension and threat of war in the Mideast is due to Israeli presence in Lebanon. The Syrian foreign minister emphasizes that Syria supports the Lebanese people and cannot ignore the situation. Israel must withdraw.
- The Israeli army continues to increase its forces in the Bekaa Valley near Syrian positions. There are over 20,000 Israeli military forces in the Bekaa.
- Israeli artillery fires on Syrian positions in the Bekaa Valley. Israeli military units are reinforcing their positions near Syria. Tension is mounting.
- Israel plans to attack Syria. Israeli army units are being reinforced near Syrian positions.

Israeli-Lebanese Peace Treaty.

- Lebanon and Israel sign a peace treaty on May 17. Israel does not intend to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. The treaty is a direct result of U.S.-Israeli pressure. This treaty does not solve the major Mideast problems such as Palestinian autonomy and a free Lebanon.
- Treaty is unfair. World public opinion and the world press criticize the Israeli-Lebanese treaty. Lebanon has been forced to sign this treaty based on unfair conditions. Israel will be allowed to stay in Lebanon. No major problems have been solved.
- U.S.-Israeli plot against Lebanon. When Schultz last went to the Mideast, his purpose was to gain support for the U.S. peace plan--which only favored Israel. In fact, the recently concluded Israeli-Lebanese treaty favors only Israel and denies Lebanon its sovereignty. Israeli troops are not planning to leave. Israel remains in charge of the southern region of Lebanon.
- Syria criticizes the Israeli-Lebanese Peace Treaty. It is unfair to Lebanon, and the Israelis will not leave the country.
- Israeli-Lebanese Peace Treaty is only in Israeli interests. Syria demands the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. Peace depends on this.

U.S. Political and Military Assistance to Israel.

- Reagan has informed Israel that the U.S. will supply more military aid and assistance if Israel withdraws from Lebanon--this will be compensation to Israel. The PLO and all Arab states have denounced the Israeli-Lebanese treaty. The U.S. position is highly unpopular in the Middle East. U.S. statements about peace in the Mideast cannot be taken seriously.
- The Pentagon plans to increase military aid to Israel--it will be over 1.7 billion dollars in 1984.
- Reagan decides to lift the embargo of delivery of 75 F-16s to Israel. This occurs at a time when Israel is a threat to Syria and is reinforcing its military units in Lebanon.

NICARAGUA

Red Star's coverage of political and military events in Nicaragua increased dramatically in May 1983--it was over five percent of the total foreign coverage (see Table 1). As already noted, the principal focus of Soviet propaganda stressed two topics:

- (1) The Nicaraguan Army defeated all attacks launched by counterrevolutionary bands.
- (2) The CIA prepares Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries for new aggression.

Moscow's rapid and daily coverage of events in Nicaragua indicates the vital importance of this subject to the USSR. The primary focus of Soviet media coverage of Central America has shifted from El Salvador to Nicaragua. The deep and serious concern of the Soviet Union about the military situation in Nicaragua is evident from the tone and focus of Soviet commentary. Some examples of propaganda headlines and content are presented below:

- Nicaraguan Army will not give up fighting. The revolution goes on.
- Intervention continues. New aggression is initiated by the U.S. against Nicaragua. On April 30 a large Somosa Band invaded Nicaragua from Honduras. The Nicaraguan Army is fighting courageously.
- Nicaragua-escalation of aggression. On May 9, counterrevolutionaries attacked border posts. The Nicaraguan army defeated this attack. Reagan wants to undermine the government of Nicaragua.
- Nicaraguan army defeated U.S.-supported counterrevolutionary bands in Nicaragua. Every major attack has been repelled.

- The Nicaraguan government and army continue to defend the revolution successfully.
- New attempts by U.S.-supported Somosa bands are defeated by the Nicaraguan Army. The majority of the 1,200 counterrevolutionaries who invaded Nicaragua on April 30 have been dispersed and have fled back to Honduras.
- The Honduras government supports and aids Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Honduras provides military bases and shelter for bands. Honduras units support the Somosa bands with artillery fire.
- People support the army and the revolution. Nicaraguan Army defeats two more attempts to invade Nicaragua.
- The Nicaraguan army is well-trained, loyal, dedicated to the defense of the country, people and revolution. Army units are successfully fighting the enemy.

AFGHANISTAN

In May 1983, the editors of Red Star decreased their coverage of events and activities in Afghanistan to a mere 1.4 percent of the total content of foreign news (see Table 1). The main thrust of Soviet propaganda headlined:

- Soviet and Afghanistan military units work and play together. Soldiers of both countries cooperate and learn from each other. They engage in various shooting (rifle) competitions, they conduct language training in Russian, Pushtu and Persian.
- Soviet and Afghanistan Army units destroy another counterrevolutionary group.
- Soviet military unit in Afghanistan excels in its fulfillment of its international duties, in fighting counterrevolutionary bands. The officers and men work together as a team, and emulate the World War II traditions of heroism and courage.
- Soviet military unit excels in fulfilling its international duties in Afghanistan. Officers and men work as a team and excel in the performance of their duties. They are loyal and dedicated soldiers.
- Leaders of various Afghanistan tribes (in the Southeast) express unanimous support for the Kabul government and Party.
- VOA continues to broadcast lies about the situation in Afghanistan.

JAPAN

During the past four years the editors of Red Star have allocated an average of over two percent of their coverage of foreign news to Japan - in May it was only 1.6 percent (see Table 1). The main thrust and scope of Russian propaganda topics underscored the following:

<u>Topic</u>	<u>May '83</u>	<u>Apr '83</u>	<u>Mar '83</u>
1. U.S. military assistance and.....			
cooperation.....	75%	10%	38%
2. Japanese militarism and			
imperialism.....	16%	50%	38%
3. Combined (U.S.-Japanese) military			
training.....	02%	40%	24%
4. Other.....	07%	00%	00%
	100%	100%	100%

The focus and tone of Russian propaganda content pertaining to Japan (other than U.S. military assistance) are contained in the following headlines and abstracts:

- The Japanese defense industry continues to grow. Three large companies are competing for a government contract to build 100 military helicopters.
- Mitsubishi prepares to manufacture a new all-Japanese tank for the army. It will replace the M-74 tank.
- The Japanese Navy will increase its radius of operations and number of patrols in Asian waters.
- Japan is the U.S. gendarme for Asia. U.S.-Japanese military cooperation has been greatly expanded. The most important U.S. military bases are Yukoska, Sasebo, Misawa, Yokota, Kadena and Tvakuni.
- The U.S. demands that Japan spend more money in the construction of Misawa Air Base for F-16s - these planes will carry nuclear weapons.
- Washington urges Japan to cooperate with NATO.

SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

The Soviet government's continued displeasure with the military policy of the French government was evident from the selection of articles appearing in Red Star. The Russians highlighted the following topics:

- France conducts another underground nuclear test.
- French arms exports in 1982 rose 23 percent to 41.6 billion francs.
- French and German military leaders hold a secret meeting to discuss military strategy.
- French Defense Minister visits the United Arab Emirates to discuss joint military operations. Saudi Arabian defense officials visit France to obtain French military weapons.
- French industry agrees to cooperate with the West Germans in developing new military technology.

Several long feature articles in Red Star criticized Sweden for "slandering the Soviet Union by claiming that Soviet spy submarines were in Swedish waters." Russian commentators stressed that the USSR has no reason to spy on Sweden, and "spotting submarines has become a national sport" (in Sweden). Other articles dealt with the Swedish arms industry, with special emphasis on the development of a new highly mobile and fast tank - the XX-20.

Poland received very moderate coverage in the Soviet military press. The primary emphasis and focus of Russian propaganda concerned background articles to "honor the 40th anniversary of the activation (in the USSR) of the 1st Polish Infantry Division." Other topics that were featured emphasized that the:

- Political situation in Poland is stable.
- May 1st holiday went very well, indicating that the workers are serious about supporting the Party and meeting quotas.
- Polish Politburo discussed the socio-political climate and is satisfied with the improvements.
- CIA and other Western intelligence agencies have sharply increased their anti-Polish activities.

South Africa continues to be a favorite scapegoat for Soviet propaganda. According to Red Star:

"South Africa and Israel are working together to develop new mass destruction weapons to destroy inferior races. Israeli and South African scientists are working and experimenting on chemical and biological weapons in 20 underground laboratories in Pretoria. One project is the development of a biological substance that can only effect (harm) blacks, arabs and non-whites.

Other articles underscored the following topics:

- U.S., Israel and the West are openly aiding South Africa in its undeclared war against Angola.
- South Africa supports international terrorism against Angola.
- Pretoria continues its aggression against Mozambique. South African aircraft attacked Maputu in retaliation for an explosion in the center of Pretoria. Mosambique is not guilty of such an act. The USSR and other countries condemn this aggression by South Africa.

In reporting events in West Germany, Soviet propagandists continued to headline and emphasize:

- Crusade against communism. Over 200,000 members of the revanchist organization - Association of Southern Germans - meet in Vienna. Their primary topic was the return to Germany of territory lost during World War II. The revanchists support militarism and anti-Sovietism.
- West German government protects Nazi war criminals. Many Nazi criminals live in West Germany and have not been brought to justice.
- Over 10,000 West German soldiers conduct provocative military exercises (Caravan Guard).
- Hitler's diaries are a rude attempt to justify Nazi atrocities. Stern magazine should not have published the fake diaries.

OFFICIAL VISITS AND PROTOCOL

The editors of Red Star, and other Soviet print and electronic media, regularly emphasize national (communist) anniversaries, significant political or military events in friendly communist countries; Soviet media also underscore friendship visits by foreign and Soviet dignitaries and/or delegations. The following events and/or activities were highlighted in May 1983.

East Germany

Again in May 1983, the editors of Red Star allocated significant media coverage to East Germany. The friendship visit to Moscow on May 3rd of President Honecker of East Germany received wide media coverage. The purpose of the visit was to examine and discuss: (1) Soviet - East German relations; (2) international affairs -especially the NATO-US threat; (3) Soviet disarmament suggestions, and (4) Warsaw Pact policy.

At the state dinner in honor of the East German delegation, Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, emphasized the following topics as he:

- Praised the close relations between East Germany and the USSR.
- Emphasized the Socialist block supports nuclear disarmament.
- Criticized US-NATO military buildup and Reagan's zero option proposal.
- Reiterated that the Soviet plan for mutual arms reduction is practical and the proper way to proceed.

In regard to the Government of East Germany and the visit of President Honecher, the Russian press emphasized the following topics:

- The world press praise the Soviet-East German talks in the Kremlin. Both governments support nuclear disarmament.
- Yuri Andropov awards the East German President the Soviet Gold Medal for his battle against fascism and his contributions to socialism.
- Marshall Ustinov congratulated the East German Army and defense minister on the 38th anniversary of the liberation of East Germany from fascism.
- The East German Army must maintain a high degree of military readiness against imperialist powers.

Angola

The expanded media coverage given to Angola (see Table 1) was primarily due to the May 16th visit to Moscow of the Angolan President, Dos Santos. Newspaper articles pertaining to Angola highlighted the following topics:

- Discussions between the Angolan President and Yuri Andropov were warm and productive.
- Angolan-Soviet relations continue to improve and expand. The USSR supports the Angolan battle against South Africa and US-NATO expansion.
- A ceremony held in the Kremlin celebrated the signing of Soviet-Angolan treaties pertaining to trade, culture and politics.

A background feature article in Red Star headlined the following story:

"Undeclared War Against Angola! South African aggression has cost Angola over ten billion dollars. Tension remains high on the Angolan-Namibian border - wells have been poisoned and crops burned. South Africa is reinforcing its military forces in the region and is supplying weapons to UNITA. South Africa supports anti-Angolan terrorism. Worst of all, the United States, Israel and the West openly support the racist policies of South Africa."

Kampuchea

The friendship visit of the Kampuchean (Cambodian) Defense Minister, Bu Tkhong, received moderate coverage in the Soviet press. The visit was hosted by Soviet Defense Minister Marshall Ustinov, and the itinerary of the visit was restricted to activities with the Soviet Defense Minister. Soviet propaganda stressed the following topics in regard to Kampuchea:

- Royal Thai military forces continued their aggression against Kampuchea. Thai artillery shelled the border area, and Thai aircraft violate Kampuchean air space.
- Thai military aircraft violated Kampuchean air space daily between May 13-19. Thai ships have entered Kampuchean waters 84 times.
- The Kampuchean Army is strong and capable of defending the revolution. The army has successfully eliminated Pol Pot bands.
- The Kampuchean military forces are strong and can defend the country. Vietnam begins withdrawal of its forces, due to the stable situation in Kampuchea.
- The withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea indicates that the political/military situation has stabilized. Now the Kampuchean people can solve their own problems.

Czechoslovakia

In regard to Czechoslovakia, the Soviet press headlined and featured the following events and activities:

- Soviet and Czech military units commemorate the 38th Anniversary of the Russian liberation of Czechoslovakia from the Nazis.
- Czechoslovakia is a loyal ally and valuable member of the Warsaw Pact.

- Soviet-Czech friendship grows stronger each year.
- The Soviet-Czech military fraternity is loyal and follows socialist principles.
- Major goals of the Czech military forces are to improve combat readiness and defend socialism.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for May 1983, almost 73 percent was allocated to issues and comment in regard to domestic, military, political, economic and social topics in the USSR. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 65 percent of the total domestic coverage. A statistical view of major subjects about the Soviet Union as they appeared in Red Star during the past 14 months is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is total of Soviet domestic coverage.)

Table 6

<u>SUBJECT/THEME</u>														
	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>1982</u> <u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>
Soviet Military	65%	62%	61%	74%	65%	54%	45%	62%	57%	67%	62%	57%	50%	63%
Domestic Politics ...	08%	08%	05%	02%	05%	18%	27%	10%	03%	03%	05%	13%	16%	09%
Economy/Technology ..	06%	08%	04%	06%	10%	09%	09%	06%	11%	08%	10%	05%	15%	06%
Society/Culture	11%	12%	22%	10%	13%	12%	08%	08%	12%	09%	10%	10%	10%	09%
Foreign Affairs	06%	05%	04%	03%	02%	02%	06%	09%	09%	05%	07%	09%	04%	05%
Other	04%	05%	04%	05%	05%	05%	05%	08%	08%	06%	06%	05%	08%	06%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Again and again, the Soviet press and media have emphasized that the USSR and Warsaw Pact countries fully encourage and support peace movements and nuclear disarmament. In contrast, according to Moscow, the U.S. and NATO are "unwilling to come to any constructive agreement about nuclear disarmament."

Starting in April 1983, the Soviet government launched a major, orchestrated propaganda campaign to highlight, to the domestic and foreign audiences, that the Soviet government and people fully support nuclear disarmament. This propaganda campaign continued in May.

Selected headlines (from May) that indicate topics and the scope of the propaganda campaign are listed below:

- The USSR wants to avert threat of nuclear war and is concerned about the fate of the world.
- The USSR is dedicated to the success of nuclear disarmament and will keep trying in spite of the U.S. Many countries back the Soviet Union.
- The USSR's top priority is to avert threat of nuclear war.

- Andropov's latest suggestions (May 7) on disarmament show a constructive approach toward disarmament.
- World public opinion and press continue to focus and praise Andropov's strong support of nuclear disarmament.
- A major topic of all Union Conference of Scientists is nuclear disarmament - an end to the threat of nuclear wars. Over 500 Soviet and foreign scientists attended the conference.
- World scientists praise the Soviet government for supporting peace movements.
- Scientists worldwide must support peace movements and must publicize the horrible consequences of nuclear war.
- Scientists have a responsibility to support nuclear disarmament and publicize the consequences of nuclear war.
- World public opinion praises the Soviet Union for supporting nuclear disarmament and peace - criticizes the U.S. and the nuclear arms race.

SOVIET MILITARY TOPICS

As in previous months, news articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline and morale received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7). (Percent is total Soviet military coverage.)

Table 7

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>1983</u>			<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>1982</u>			<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>
		<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>							<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>		
Military														
Discipline/Morale	44%	43%	40%	42%	42%	48%	38%	42%	44%	47%	43%	44%	57%	
Soviet Military														
Training/Exercises	21%	21%	28%	20%	28%	27%	37%	21%	29%	17%	31%	23%	11%	
Soviet History/WW II ..	24%	20%	18%	25%	18%	14%	19%	24%	17%	21%	16%	13%	24%	
Military Logistics	04%	05%	11%	04%	05%	04%	03%	05%	08%	11%	07%	10%	03%	
Arms Control	06%	11%	03%	05%	07%	06%	02%	08%	01%	02%	01%	07%	03%	
Other Military	<u>01%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>04%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>03%</u>	<u>02%</u>	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

The Soviet military political indoctrination mechanism (the political cadre) uses Red Star as the authority for daily lectures and indoctrination. Negative articles are frequently used as examples of "how not to perform." Generally, these negative articles contain an educational message for the audience - the correct and proper way for a good communist to perform.

In May, a series of articles in Red Star criticized the work of the Soviet army political (propaganda) cadre, and the performance of the Komsomol organization. The editors of Red Star strongly reprimanded Komsomol members for neglecting their work within the organization. One article emphasized that:

" . . . because of (this) negligence, one of their (Komsomol) comrades repeatedly violated the rules and consequently was expelled from the organization. This person needed guidance, and it wasn't given to him. Komsomol organizations must teach their members the value of loyalty, hard work, honesty and conscientiousness."

Other feature articles provided guidance about the duties and performance of propaganda officers. It was emphasized that military propaganda officers should:

- (1) Be well-organized and have a written lesson plan.
- (2) Be sure that the subject matter is interesting, based on answering controversial questions.
- (3) Encourage the students to participate in the discussion.
- (4) Know their subject matter and their students.

In May 1983, over eight percent of Red Star's space allocated to Soviet military topics and subjects was critical and/or negative in tone in regard to individual and/or unit performance. Again, over 12 percent of the total space (in Red Star) about Soviet military discipline and morale was critical, and seven percent of the articles concerning military training was critical in tone.

The major thrust of Red Star articles about military topics, critical in tone, are listed below:

- Military training must improve. The following weaknesses were revealed during winter training in the Odessa Region: (1) units performed poorly during weapons training; (2) tactical exercises were unsatisfactorily performed due to poor organization and timing, and (3) officers were not completely prepared.

- Master sergeant should be fired. A master sergeant is criticized for misconduct and absenteeism. He is still on active duty. He is a bad example for his men and he has not reformed. He should be replaced.
- Sergeant slanders his commanding officer. This act created a poor morale climate and disillusionment in the unit. The sergeant was courtmartialed and punished. But it will take time for the men to forget.
- Propaganda officers must improve. They should not use boring, rigid teaching methods. Their style should be interesting and stimulating, and their printed handouts should be more stimulating. Propaganda officers should be current in regard to international news and political theory.
- Officers must respect government property. An officer is criticized for using government gas for his personal use.
- Rapid instruction and assimilation of technology. A major goal of the Soviet armed forces must be to maintain a high state of military readiness through new technology.
- Housing is a problem. Several military regions lag in the maintenance and repair of military housing. They are urged to correct the situation.
- Navy Training. Commander of Soviet Navy ships need assistance in the organization of training. Specialists must be ready and able to provide correct information to commanders. All officers should work as a team.
- Officer should be innovative in using new military technology and training methods. Training of officers should be more thorough.
- Experts should share their knowledge. Officers should use the most effective and best training methods. In order to get the most out of tactical training, the best officers should share their expertise.
- One never knows when the West is listening. Radio operators must be technically qualified to operate military radios and they must understand all regulations and rules about broadcasting. Ignorance of the rules is no excuse - they must know when to maintain radio silence.
- Tactical training demands precision, skill and team work. New methods demand total attention and thorough mastery of technology. Soldiers must know how to operate equipment and should work together like "greased lightning." This requires constant training and hard work.

- Training officers must keep current - use new technology. Good officers abide by current training regulations and field manuals. Principles and theory must be put in action.
- Psychological training of air force pilots. Because of the sophistication of the Soviet Air Force, air defense and naval air forces, all pilots must have proper physical and psychological training. They must be alert, quick-thinking and calm. They also must be hard-working, disciplined and patriotic.
- Indifference is abominable. Red Star severely denounced a Soviet Army finance officer who kept government money at his residence and loaned government money to his friends. No one in authority supervised this officer. Such indifference cannot be tolerated.
- Officers must be strict and demanding. Military officers must set the example. They should evaluate their own actions, and try to be the best. They must teach their men to do the same.
- Military readiness depends on troop morale and ideological training. Soldiers must be provided with good quarters, food and recreational facilities. Discipline and loyalty to the CPSU are essential to military readiness.
- Punishment must fit the crime. Morale depends on good relationships. Officers must be patient and tolerant and they should not give in to outbursts.
- Officers should have party (CPSU) maturity and wisdom. Military commanders and political officers must work together. Personality conflicts (between officers) could lead to poor morale and discipline among the enlisted men.
- A major goal of communist party organizations must be to improve military readiness. Communists must be open to constructive criticism.
- A colonel criticizes an officer who misinforms reserve soldiers about housing benefits for officers and families.

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

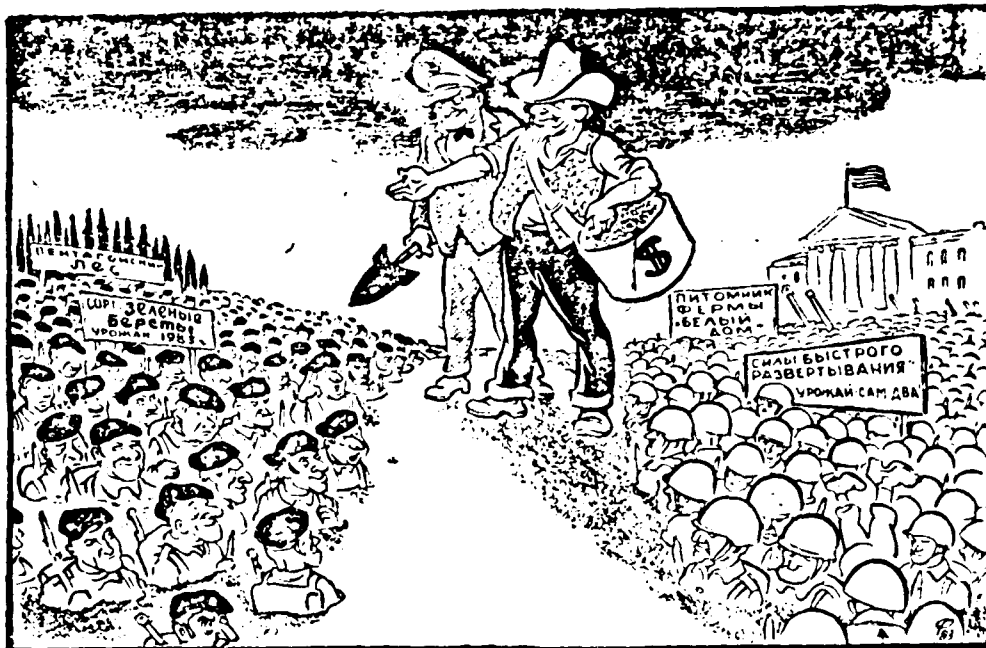
Political cartoons are used in print media to underscore priority propaganda themes and topics. In most propaganda campaigns the cartoon is an important communication technique, because it attracts attention and generally is popular with the audience. During the past two years, the editors of Red Star have published four or five cartoons each month pertaining to foreign affairs.

During May 1983, the editors of Red Star published nine cartoons pertaining to the following propaganda themes:

<u>Theme/Topic</u>	<u>Cartoon No.</u>
Arms Race	2, 7, 8, 9
U.S. Imperialism (Hegemony)	1, 3, 4, 5, 9
Japanese-U.S. Imperialism	6

Администрация Рейгана намерена удвоить численность сил быстрого развертывания и на одну треть увеличить численность войск специального назначения — так называемых «зеленых беретов».

(Из газет).



— Теперь моей рассады хватит, чтобы заполнить весь мир.

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

Reagan administration intends to double the number of rapid deployment forces and increase special task forces by one-third (the so-called green berets).

Now I have enough to fill the whole world.

Вашингтон разрабатывает планы размещения ядерного
оружия в космическом пространстве (Из газет).

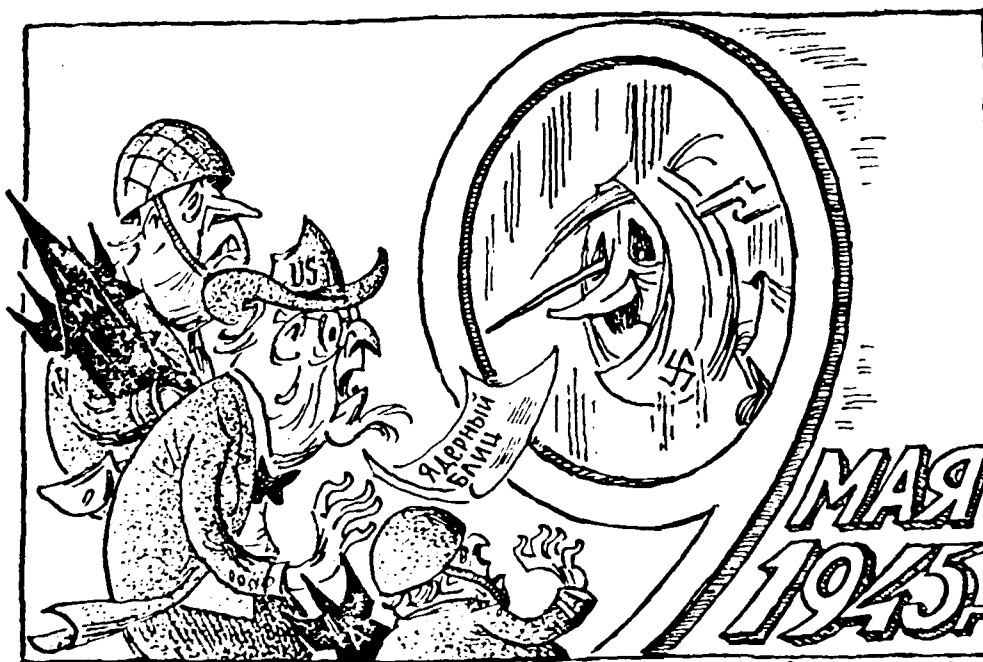


Представитель Пентагона: — Господа генералы, предлагаю
проект освоения космоса.

Рис. В. ВОЛКОВА.

Washington is working on plans to deploy nuclear arms in
space.

Pentagon official: "Generals, sirs, I propose a scheme
to master space."

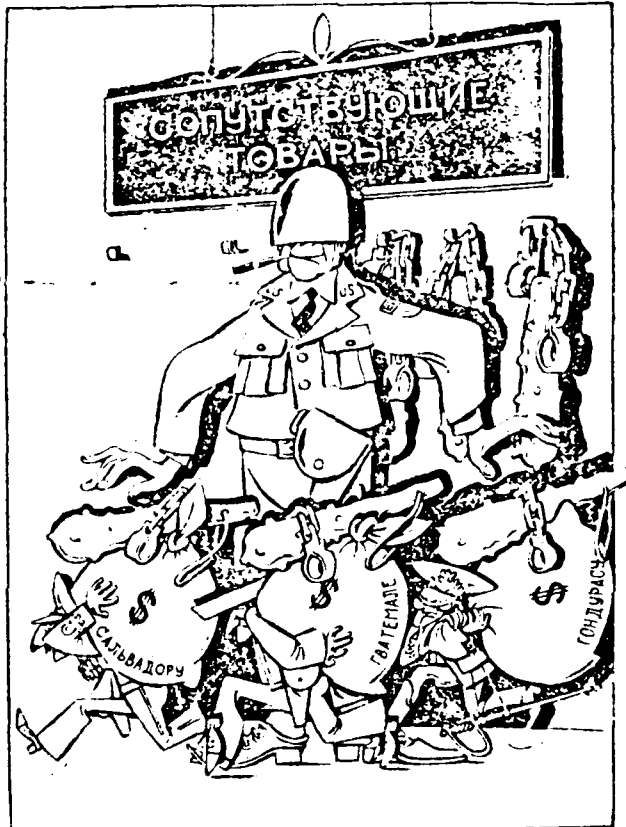


УРОК ИСТОРИИ

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА

The Lesson of History (May 1945).

Предоставляя реакционным режимам Гватемалы, Гондураса и Сальвадора экономическую и военную помощь, США превращают их в жандармов собственных народов.
(Из газет).



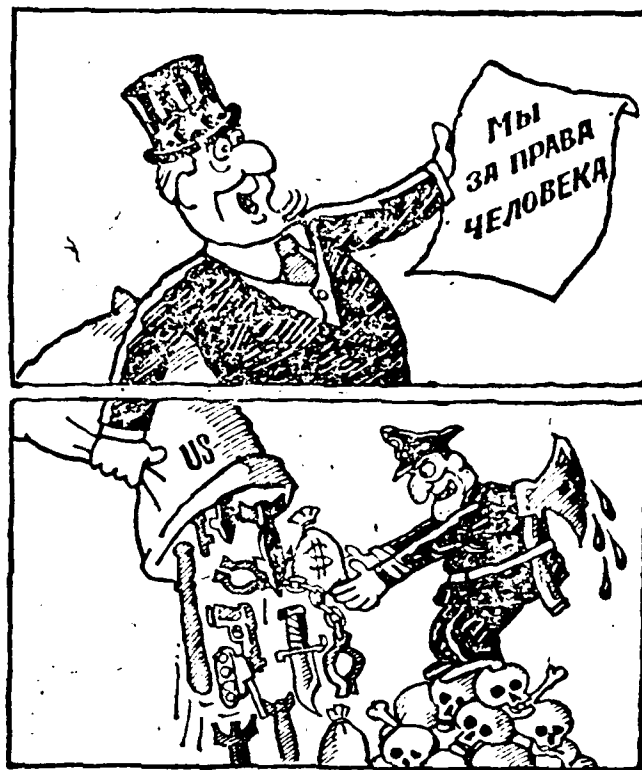
Торговый дом «Пентагон и К°».

рис. Н. ОФФЕНБЕРГЕНА.

The U.S. is turning Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador into gendarmes of their own people by supplying them with economic and military aid.

Trade center of Pentagon et al.

Выступая с пышными декларациями в защиту прав человека, администрация США оказывает щедрую помощь и поддержку самым реакционным диктаторским режимам.
(Из газет).



Красивые слова — грязные дела.

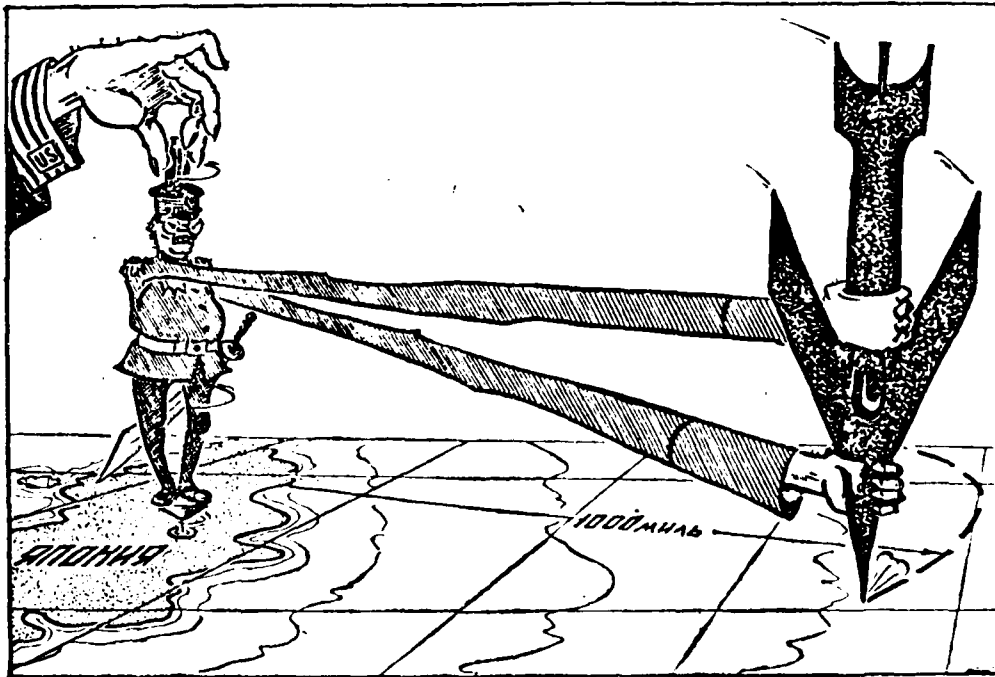
Рис. В. ВОЛКОВА.

U.S. administration, making explosive announcements about defending human rights, is aiding the most reactionary dictatorships.

Beautiful words - ugly deeds.

США и Япония договариваются о патрулировании японскими «силами самооборо-
ны» 1000 мильной зоны вокруг Японских островов.

(Из газет).



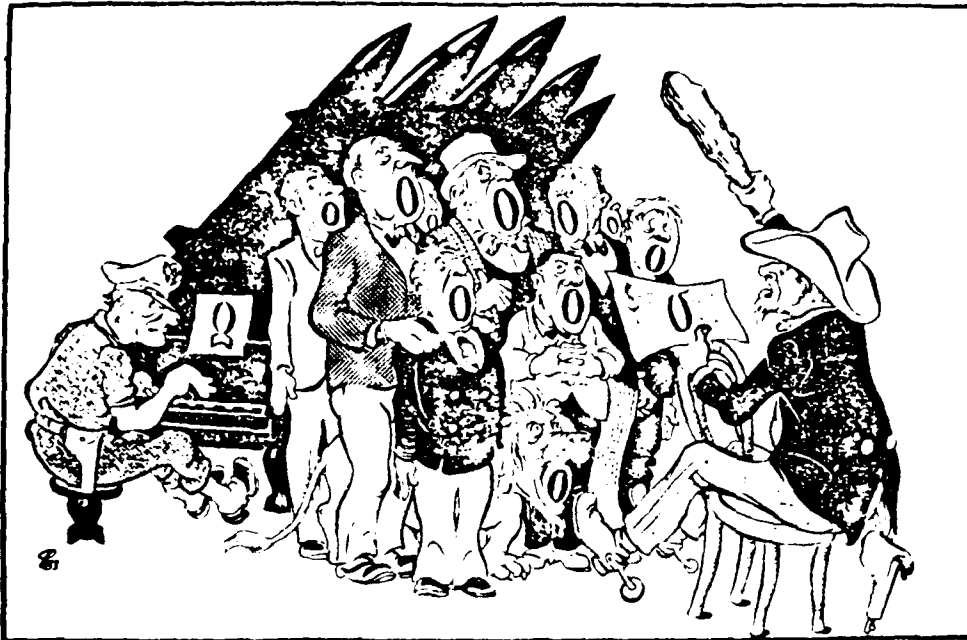
ДАЛЬНЕВОСТОЧНЫЙ ЦИРКУЛЬ ВАШИНГТОНА.

Рис. В. ФИРЯБНИКОВА.

The U.S. and Japan agree that Japanese self defense
forces will patrol a 1000-mile zone around Japan.

Washington's Far Eastern Compass.

Уступая давлению Вашингтона, союзники США по НАТО заявляют, что предложенные администрацией Рейгана «нулевой» и «промежуточные» варианты являются будто бы «идеальным решением» проблемы ядерного оружия средней дальности в Европе.
(Из газет).



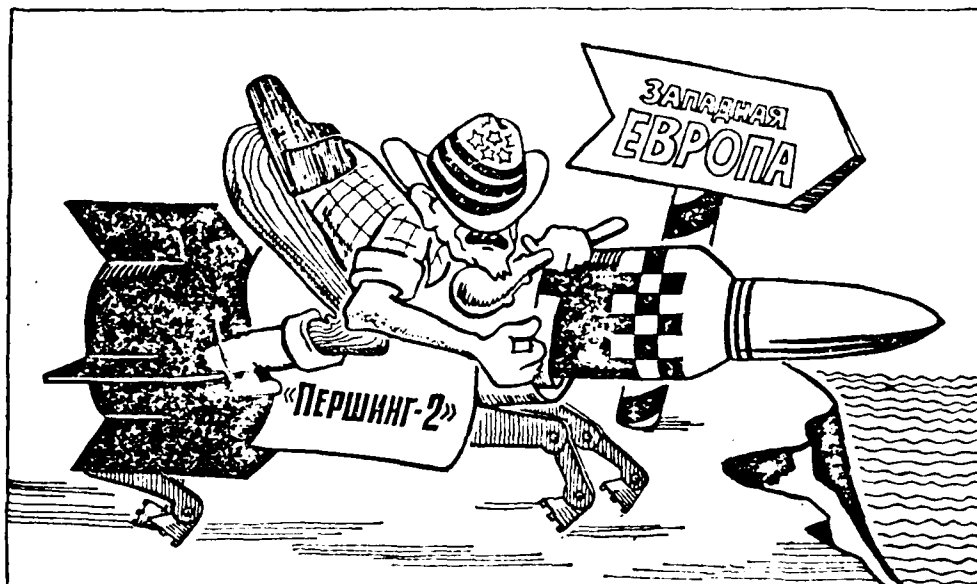
Хор атлантистов: «О. — идеальный вариант!..»

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

Giving in to Washington, NATO allies are announcing that Reagan's disarmament suggestions (zero option, etc.) are "ideal solutions" to the problem of medium range nuclear arms in Europe.

Chorus of Atlantists: "O! - Ideal Options."

Не дожидаясь исхода советско-американских переговоров в Женеве, США формируют подготовку к размещению своих ракет средней дальности в Западной Европе (Из газет).



Изготовился к прыжку. !

Рис. В. СМОТРОВА.

Not waiting for result of U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva, the U.S. is accelerating preparations for deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Ready to jump!

МИЛИТАРИСТСКИЕ ХЛОПОТЫ ПЕНТАГОНА



Его одолевает чувство
величия и безрассудства.

1)

Земельная рука
на не спаст — поверь!

2)

Сегодня ей предельно ясно,
что жить в таком классе опасно.

3)

Понятно им было у трапа,
что и отсюда придется драться.

4)

Рисунки Н. ЛИСОГОРСКОГО. Стихи А. ПАВЛОВА.

The militaristic problems of the Pentagon

- 1) He is conquered by feelings of greatness and recklessness.
- 2) Foreign helping hands can't save them (juntas, dictatorships). Its certain!
- 3) It's obvious to her that to live in such a forest is dangerous.
- 4) It's already clear to them that they should get the heck out of there. (El Salvador)

ATE
LME